entered into agreements with China consenting to tariff autonomy. Japan signed such an agreement in May, 1930, and ratifications of a similar Sino-Dutch treaty were exchanged in November of that year. On February 1st, 1929, China resumed tariff autonomy by putting into effect a schedule of duties fixed by itself, but practically the same as those determined at the Peking conference.

This was raised rather markedly in 1931. The Customs Administration, moreover, while still largely under the direction of foreigners—as it had been for two generations—and maintained much on the old lines, was more and more under direct Chinese control. Its policy was determined by the Ministry of Finance, Chinese were rapidly promoted into higher ranks, no new foreigners were taken onto the staff, and the tendency was to use the aliens already employed not as administrators but as technicians.

In the abolition of extraterritoriality China, while making considerable progress, was not so completely successful. The commission promised by the Washington Conference was appointed and visited China, reporting in 1926. It believed that the time was not yet ripe for the extinction of extraterritoriality, but offered suggestions looking toward the gradual attainment of the goal.

China made various attempts to hasten the desired end. New treaties based on "equality" and specifically providing for tariff autonomy and the jurisdiction of local courts and laws over their respective nationals were signed with Bolivia (1919), Persia (1920), Germany (1921 and 1928), Russia (1924), Austria (1925), Finland (1926), Greece (1928), Poland (1929), Czechoslovakia (1930), and Turkey. Several of the treaties by which extraterritoriality had been granted provided for

their termination in whole or in part at fixed dates or after certain periods of notice. In 1926 the Chinese Government took advantage of these clauses to declare the treaties at an end at the specified dates, and to say that new treaties would be negotiated only on the basis of equality and reciprocity. Such notes were sent to Belgium and Spain in 1926, to Portugal and Japan in 1928, and to Mexico in 1929. In July, 1928, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a declaration to the effect that all "unequal treaties . . . which have already expired shall *ipso facto* be abrogated and new treaties shall be concluded" and that the Nationalist Government would immediately take steps to terminate those "unequal